NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1857.

ble that Dr. Burdell, under such circumstances. would have paid a marriage fee of ten dollars. Such a payment does not at all correspond to the character of the man, and tends to countenance the suspicion that somebody else was using his

Beld was by profess on the

The United States Agricultural Fair is to be held this year at Louisville, Ky., and to open on Tuesday, September 1; yet we yesterday opened two Agricultural journals-one issued in Boston, the ether in Chicago -- in which it is set down for the first of October-a mistake to which we called attention some time since. We have no special interest in the matter; but the mistake is a damaging one to the Fair, and we once more urge every Agricultural paper, if no other, to state expressly that the United States Fair will open on the first of September.

A North American Temperance Convention is called to meet at Chicago on the 10th of November pext. That is a time of year when almost everybody tries to be at home, and traveling is far from confortable; hence we believe this Convention will be thinly attended. J. E. Vinton, Chicago, is Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, August 9, 1857. The President returns on Tuesday. He openly expresses disapprobation at Walker's isothermal speech, but says that he must be supported. There will be some six or eight Anti-Walker Senators, but the President declares that the people of Kan-

sas shall vote on the Constitution, whatever may be the consequence.

Lord Napier has informally sounded the Administration with regard to the reappointment of Consul Barclay. A letter from the late Vice-Consul Schedel has been filed, which goes to show that there was false testimony as to Mr. Barclay's participation in the recruiting business. Our Government replies that it cannot take the initiative in restoring Mr. Barcley to the position which he has lost.

Gen. Burnet has completed his survey of Lake Drummond, in the Dismal Swamp, undertaken with a view to discover whether it would supply Norfolk with water. The water will be available for the navy yard. The Government furnished a party to aid in the eurvey.

The private quarrels between the grantees have foiled all efforts to open the Tehuantepec negotiations with Mexico. Col. Foreyth will be directed to negotiate a commercial and postal treaty, and to arrange the Tehuantepec affair immediately.

A dispatch from Mr. Mason states that the French Government signed a Convention with Honduras on the 8th of July, which guarantees

neutrality with regard to the railroad route.

PEMAQUID.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Flag Officer James Armstrong, dated United States ship San Jacinto, Hong Kong, May 23, in

which he says:
"From the enormous force the English are collect ing at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness."

There will be a total of 60 vessels, mounting 783 guns. Accompanying this force are several sea going hospitals and transportships, with a large supernumer-

hospitals and transportships, with a large supernumerary medical staff.

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going bospitals and transport snips, with a large su-pernumerary medical staff."

The New-Orleans mail of the 1st instant is received.

The news in the papers is unimportant.

The San Antonio Herald of the 23d ult. says that
Captain Pape's Artesian well party had left for the apper country.
Chief Justice McLeod of Bexar County died on the 2 stult.
Mobile papers of the 2d inst. are to hand, but contain no news of interest.

ELECTION IN KANSAS - EVACUATION OF

LAWRENCE. St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. Advices from Kansas state that Governor Walker

evacuated Lawrence on the 3d inst., with all but forty of the troops. The ostensible cause of this is the Indian attack on Fort Reilly, which is regarded here as a ruse to get the troops away.

The vote in Lawrence on the Topeka Constitution
was 652 in favor of it to 2 against it.

The Free-State ticket for minor officers has been

IOWA ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. Returns from twenty-rix counties foot up 6,665 fer the new constitution and 3,398 against it. The counties to hear from will probably increase the majority for the Constitution.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. The returns from fitty counties give Major Rollins for Governor, a majority of 4,721; being a gain on Fillmore's vote in the Presidential Election of 4,320 votes. In fifty counties, Mesers. Richardson, Scott and Nafton, for Judges of the Supreme Court were largely ahead.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. The election in the IIId Congressional District is still undetermined, but it is claimed for Mr. Underwood, American. In the IVth District, Mr. Talbot, Democrat, is elected.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857. The incomplete returns received indicate the election to Congress of seven or eight Democrats. The election of Messrs. Zollicoffer and Ready is certain Etheridge's is doubtfu'. The new Legislature is Democratic in both branches. The majority of Harris for Governor, will exceed 10,000

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Peterseuro, Va., Aug. 9, 1857.
But few returns have been received from North Caro tina. The First and Sixth are the only closely contested Districts. In the First it is thought tout Smith, American, is elected over Shaw, Democrat. In the Sixth the returns are favorable to the election of Scales, Democrat, over Puryear, American.

FROM ALBANY. FROM ALBANY.

A decision was rendered at the General Form of the Supreme Court in the case of the People against the Supreme Court in the case of the People against the Supervisors of Orange County to compel the County to levy at at under the law of 1855. The decision sutains the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax, and gives judgment against the Supervisors for neglect of duty in not levying the tax.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

QUEREC, Aug. 9, 1857. The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steam-ship Indian, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Boston an Halifax, arrived out on the 26th ult. The mutiny in the Bengal army had increased. The

insurgents still held Delhi. Several of their sorties were repulsed. The British were awaiting recoforcements.

The Chinese fleet had been destroyed after two vere engagements. The Nisgara and Susquehanna left Liverpool on the

29th ult. for Cork. The Collies steamship Columbia, from New-York

on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 11 a. m. of GREAT BRITAIN.
Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament for

Lendon without opposition.

A spicy debate in the House of Commons originated by Disraeli, resulted in an address to the Queen, promising every support to the Government in the Indian difficulties.

difficulties.
J. E. P. Gustiman, a Greek merchant in London, had suspended. His liabities were ever a quarter of a million sterling.
The yacht Charter Oak arrived at Liverpool from New-Yerk, with only two men on board.

FRANCE. Ledru Rollin and others had indignantly denounced the charges contained in the *Moniteur* that they were engaged in the recent conspiracy.

The Continental news is unimportant.

INDIA.

The telegraphic advices from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail, reached London on Tuesday night. The dates from Calcutta are to June 21, from Madras 28th, and Bombay July 1.

The mutiny was spreading among the troops in the Bengal Army. INDIA.

Bengal Army.

The ex-King of Oude had been arrested and impris-

The ex-King of Oude had been arrested and imprisoned, together with his Minister, proofs of their conplicity in the revolt having been obtained.

Gen. Barnard repulsed several sorties from Delhi, with severe losses to the insurgents. He was awaiting reërforcements to storm the city.

From Madras, it is positively stated that Delhi was captured, but the intelligence was regarded as premature, not having been confirmed by the advices from Rengal.

The native troops of Calcutta and Barrackpoor were

The native troops of Calcutta and The native troops of Calcutta and quietly disarmed.

Uneasy feelings prevailed at Madras, but the army in that Presidency, and in make make without the slightest sign of disaffection.

An act passed by the Legislature had placed the Indian press under the license system.

At Calcutta business was at a stand. Money was rather tighter. Exchange on London was 2s. 2½d. and 2s. 22d.

At Bombay the import market was nominally closed Money was scarce, and the rate of interest had been raised one per cent. Sterling Exchange 2/24d. \(\alpha 2/2\)4d. \(\text{The London Times regards the Indian news as fa-

CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong were to the 10th

June.

The Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with noexampled constancy. The British had 83 men killed and wounded, Major Kearney being

83 men killed and wounded, Major Kearaey being among the former.

All was quiet in the northern part of the Empire.

The price of tea had advanced at both Loo-Choo and Sbanghai.

Sterling Exchange at Hong Kong was 4/11¼4. æ
5/04d., and at Shanghai 7/04d.

The London Times remarks, that "as Cauton is "now in the power of Britain there seems no substantial teason why mere proof of this should not obtain for England all the objects of the expedition without "further bloodshed or military operations."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAINET.—The newspapers port the Cotton market generally unchanged and steady, desers Richardton, Spence & Co., however, report an advance (1.16d.; the sales of the three days were 25,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation, and 2,500 for export LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool

1/445/.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool rovision Market was generally steady. Beef was firm Corn as quiet. Bacon was firm. Lard was firm at 68/467/. Talw was unchanged. w was unchanged. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes were quiet

Sugar was buoyant, and full prices were obtained. Rosin was teady. LONDON MARKETS.—In the London Markets SUGAR

was firm at slightly higher rates. Coffee was steady. That is firm. Rice was quiet. Scotch Pig Iron, 73s. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET -In London Mon Ronsols had declined, and were quoted at the close

SAILING OF THE CIRCASSIAN. Bosron, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.
The steamer Circassian sailed from Portland this afternoon for Liverpool via Halifax and St. John's.

BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

The Harris cotten factory, on the Lachine Canal, was fired last night by an incendiary and totally de-

FOUR LADIES DROWNED. Four young ladies, two of them daughters of Mr. B. F. Soule, and the other two of Mr. Grant, were drowned at Waterville, Me., on Thursday, while bathing.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1857.

A dispatch from Havre de Grace says the body of
H. C. Thomas of New-York, was this morning found
on the Cecil side of the Susquehnana River, it having
floated ashore. RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF H. C. THOMAS.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. Boston, Saturday, August 8, 1857.
The Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston or the week ending Aug. 1, were as follows: Hides and Shina. 43,414 in the corresponding to the

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette. LAWRENCE, Aug. 3, 1856.

Gov. Walker, having remained watching the people of Lawrence till in his sober mornings he became heartily ashamed of himself, has been for several day casting about him for some means to get out of his miserable scrape. Four days ago a messenger was dispatched by him to Fort Riley-for what purpose nobody knew-but last night a courier came from the fort to Walker's camp with dispatches, and this moraing at 8 o'clock Walker's famous camp near Lawrence was broken up, and he and all his troops started up the river, leaving the people of Lawrence to commi treason unpunished. It is reported that the courier brought news that the commander of the fort was afraid the Cheyenne Indians would attack him, and asked Walker for his aid, but the messenger himself (I saw him this morning), did not think the fort in any danger.

to give Walker an opportanity to withdraw gracefully from Lawrence. Ashamed of his exploit, he is glad to retreat back into the interior of that Territory, away from newspaper reporters, and out of sight and hear-

Col. Titus arrived here last night. He has gone up the river with the Governo:.

The Lawrence Herald of Freedom, Gov. Walker's organ, issued an extra on the 3d inst., containing the

following explanation of this sudden breaking up of the enc. mpment: Official evidence has reached Governor Walker.

Official evidence has reached Governor Walker, through the Commanding officer at Fort Riley, that the Cheyenne i. diars, in fores, have reached that station, where there is no fortification, and only half a company of infantry. The commanding officer at the Fort asks for immediate assistance, "an attack being hourly expected," and the garrison filled with the wives and children of absent officers and men. The official report represents that "the Indians had "driven in all settlers and committed several murders "in sight of the post." Under these circumstances Governor Walker has sent Col. Cooke, with the whole force under his command, to the point of dauger. Governor Walker has sent Col. Cooke, with the whole force under his command, to the point of danger. Col Cooke started with the advance at 8 a. m., to-day, and by forced marches hopes to reach Fort Riley to-morrow evening, accompanied by the Governor. The rest of the troops follow immediately, and will proceed with all possible expedition. It seems to be wisely ordered by Providence that the troops, who are now here so much nearer Fort Riley, should thus be enabled to reach that point in so brief a period, to give speedy protection to the garrison and settlers, and it is hoped, inflict summary chastisement upon this hostile and warilke tribe.

TROUBLE AT CLAYTONYLLE, K. T.—The Sheriff of

TROUBLE AT CLAYTONVILLE, K. T .- The Sheriff of Brown County started yesterday morning in pursuit of a hand of desperadoes, twelve in number, who had made an assault on a single person the day previous, with an intent to kill, and then stole some horses and cleared themselves. The party live on Pony Creek, Kaneas Territory. [St. Joseph Journal.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

POLITICS-PROSPECTS-NIAGARA-MRS-CUNNINGHAM AND FAMILY.

ondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 6,1857. I had intended to open upon you with some tighly interesting political speculations and sugges-

tions; but, on reflection, I think I can do better. There is really nothing noteworthy just now in the politics of Western New-York. The reaction which followed the sharp contest of last year left all parties in a state of languor and indifference which precludes the probability of calculating with much confidence upon the future. Men of observation and experience cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the fate of Kansas is to turn upon our Fall election. If the Administration carries New-York in November, nothing can prevent the admissien of Kansas as a Slave State. And this result is confidently anticipated by the most acute and sagacious men of the Democratic party. In the face of the figures of the Presidential election, showing the Buchanan men to compose less than one-third of the voters of the State, they rely upon their ancient discipline, the prestige of their recent victory in the nation, the spoils, and dissensions among their opponents, to give them a triumph in the next struggle. And what strikes ore as strange and unaccountable, the Republicans seem to accept this as an intelligent the Republicans seem to accept this as an intelligent view of the case, and almost concede what is claimed on the other side. This is equally absurd and impolitic. Undoubtedly there will be a large failing off in the Republican vote. That is inevitable, under the circumstances; but it is equally certain that there will be a large diminution in the apparent strength of all parties, and a considerable Republican less can be endured without insuring a Pro-Slavery victory. Sham Democracy is always demonstrative and noisy, and the little advantages which the Adand noisy, and the little advantages which the Administration has gained in three or four points where there is Federal parronage to dispense, are seized upon and exaggerated with much skill and effect— while the Republicans, half disposed to give Mr. Buchanan a fair chance, and puzzled by the freaks of Walker in Kansas are doing nothing but watch the course of events, determined, however, to put forth their whole strength when some practical re

sult is to be attained.

In certain Republican quarters, overtures have been made for a formal union with the Americans, in the hope of consolidating a party embracing sufficient numbers to be invincible in all time to come. I do not propose to discuss the merits of this move-ment now, but I may say that much of the apparent Democratic gain in the cities, is to be ascribed to the indignation and alarm excited among naturalized voters by the rumor that the Republicans and Know-Nothings are to act together hereafter, and any calculations in reference to ulterior combinations will be defective and unreliable that exclude the re-

pelling effect of such coalition upon the foreign voters as an element in the computation.

Ex-Governor Hunt is here to-day, to call upon Gov. King, who has been staying at the International for several days past. There cannot be much sympa-thy between these gentlemen, as it seems to me. Hunt is a mere outside shell of a man-plausible and specicus, but superficial and insincere, without dignity of mind or elevation of character. While King is a high-toned gentleman, incapable of deceit, and ready to discharge all his obligations, irrespective of their nature or extent. Hunt is extinct po-litically, and I think it safe to assume that the handful of conservatives in this and the adjacent counties

who have been accustomed to stultify themselves at bis instance, will hereafter co-operate with their old associates in opposition to the slave democracy. Visitors are beginning to appreciate the manifold attractions of the Falls as a place of resort. Instead of coming on one train and rushing away on the next after a hasty glimpse at the Cataract and a burried dinner, with no adequate conception of the grand spectacle and its magnificent accessories, they arrive in a sedate frame of mind, prepared to enjoy themselves like rational beings, and determined to remain long enough to comprehend, in some degree, the vastness of the Falls. There was some excuse for the old practice, inasmuch as the hotels here were formerly scanty in accommodation and inferio in kind. There was the "Cataract," under the administration of Gen. Whitney, always comfortable, but exceedingly slow; and so long as it had a monopoly of the fashionable travel and feared no competition, used to charge high and feed indifferently. But "times aim t as they used to was." The International, a new and most spacious, as well as admirably arranged house, is doing the best busi-Less ever witnessed here, and the Cataract, nider the stimulus imported by the rivalry, bas bushed up and removed all grounds of comrespect to the table and attendarce. The fine entertainment afforded at these two houses induces visitors to prolong their stay this year to an extent heretofore unparalleled; and in due time we expect to see this the most thronged watering place on the Continent. There are more attractions here than can be found at any other point, and when the Falls become the fashion, as they must ultimately, the place will be overrun from early Summer until the frosts strip the glorious old trees on Goat Island of their abounding verdure. The International is dining three hundred a day at the present time, and the Cataract about two-thirds that number. There are more than a dozen of inferior houses here, and most of them are doing a living business. All these are on the American side The Clifton House, on the Canada side, is full, and

number of hotels at the Suspension Bridge, a couple of miles below, are well supported.

There was an almost frantic rush at the new depot last night on the arrival of the train from New-York. The rumor by telegraph of the arrest o Mrs. Cunningham, although not generally accepted as true, excited much interest, and everybody was anxious to learn the exact state of the case. When it became known that the story was well founded, and that the papers contained a full history of the strenge transaction, the Cataract lost its attraction for the time, nothing being talked of or thought of but the Burdell murder and the wretched woman whose name is just now filling every mouth in your city. Every body pronounces her guilt of the crime for which she has been tried and acquitted, and the women are determined that she shall now be convicted of murder. One trial they regard as inadequate to meet her demerits under all the cir-

This attempt to impose a spurious child upon the public and thus obtain possession of the estate of Burdell, although very clumsily performed, is char-acteristic of the family to which Mrs. Cunningham belongs. Her oldest sister, now deceased, practiced a trick of the same description and for a similar purpose, about thirty years ago. I speak of a matter touching which I was fully informed at the time, and the circumstances being of a nature calculated o make a deep impression on the mind, are yet

fresh in my recollection. It was in the year 1827, I think, that Sarah Hempstead, of Brooklyn, en-trapped an unlucky Bermadian, then a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, into matrimony. She was a showy, dashing girl, of a fixe figure, fair was a show, dashing gril, of a fixe figure, fair manners, and an invincible propensity to intrigue —just the person to bamboczle the simple-minded islander, who had been bred to the sea, and had only a sailor's knowledge of the sex. He carried her to Middletown, whither she was accompanied by a younger sister, called Anne, the same exemplary female, I presume, who testified with such simplicity and candor in the recent Cunnipolam case, under the name of Ann Barns. ningham case, under the name of Ann Barns. These excellent women were kindly received by the friends of Sarah's husband, who were respectable and influential people, and through their means found their way into a social circle, distinguished for found their way into a social circle, distinguished for its cultivation and refinement. But I must reserve for another letter a narrative of the manner in which Sarah freed herself from her husband, and swindled his lawful heirs of his property. Meanwhile I will inform you that the trick undertaken by Mrs. Cunningham was successfully performed by her sister, and that another sister aided and assisted in the and assisted in the fraud, her own illegitimate offspring being repre-sented as Sarah's child by her deceased husband.

NEWPORT IN THE SEASON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6, 1857. If I should give you the first half of the Newport Sunday, and omit to add the second, it would be like grace before meat, and the meat left out-an enjoyment to which the rich and pious frequently exhort the poor and hungry. Let us, howeveryou and I-endeavor to give both, and to represent the thing in its completeness.

I left you, I think, in the church of the Reverend and poetical Brooks, listening to good and great words from Moncure Conway. This is all over, now; service-time is ended, and there is a rush of well-dressed people, and a refreshing swoop of young ladies in gauzy bonnets, who smile and nod at each other like the poppies in a field of corn. Those creditably gotten-up coachmen, whose legs and laces astonish us, now come into play, and with their assistance the stream of piety is decanted from the church, and carried off to be bottled up for home consumption. Costly dinners are now eaten—as costly as if there were pearls in the gravy and gold dust in the seasening. Gentlemen wink and look knowing over their wine, their servants looking much more knowing behind their chairs. Conversation is carried on to this effect: "Stocks-hm-potatoescarried on to this effect: "Stocks—him—polatoes— him—crops—weather—another glass of wine—oh! are the Mumpsys in town? and does Grampus's great fête really come off to-morrow?" Coffee follows, with dozing by the old, and flirting by the young, the two phenomena, somehow, invariably accompanying each other. But these things are alike in all places: why do I mention them! Only to lead to the crowning glory of the day, the Sunday evening a walk upon the cliffs. For when the afterncon sky begins to mellow, and the last and sweetest breeze awakes, then the sober house-doors burst open and away go the young people, with faces all the fresher for one day's restriction, in short, with a most emancipated air, toward that well-beloved promenade. Here you shall see so many smiling pairs that you shall think all the world is mated, and very much to its mind, too. Here you shall meet devout eyes, and read professions of faith not recorded in our right. There is some laying on the recorded in any ritual. There is some laying on of hands, too, in beloing through stiles and over stone walls, though, if I might speak so, there are not im-pediments enough left in the way to call out all the zeal of which these young people seem capable. How these sympathetic couples are ever caught at night, and brought back to sober common sense and ten, is more than your correspondent can tell. The chaperones, those police officers of society, have their own secrets, and will not let us know how it is

But now the gorgeous sunset changes and fades out in gray—the demure evening primroses open wide their eyes, astonished at the things they see, but will not reveal. How often have I hunted them with children feet on these very cliffs, shining here and there like golden butterflies in the grass. The dew begins to tell, not refreshingly, on pretty boots and bonnets. Papa and mamma are thought of—aunt is making berselt felt in the distance. So there is a is the hurrying hemeward, followed by kissing of hands and kind partings; and we cannot do better than to take advantage of these, and say reluctantly. good-bye.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

done.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 5, 1857. Mr. Van Dyck occupied the first part of the evening with his remarks. They were at once radical and rgatization, simplifying its executive furctions, and doubling its energy. The Association voted to print

12,000 copies of his address.

The resolution of Miss Anthony was taken up, and emarks were made by D. H. Curttenden, who alluded to the existence of 20,000 prostitutes in New-York as

to the elistere of 20,000 prostantes in New York as an argument for a more thorough education and an extension of the sphere of weman.

Prof. Fowler of Rochester, Lewis of Pennsylvania, Lambert of Peekskiel, and others, followed.

Mr. Ross of Seneca Courty, an eccentric genius, took the stand. He was in faver of educating the

Mr. Ross of Seneca Courty, an eccentric genius, took the stard. He was in favor of educating the sexes together: it gave more life. Our women were educated to be helpices, to be coquettes. Many could not dress themselves. He wanted them taught self-reliance. As he concluded, a lady threw a bouquet on the stard, which, waving triumphantly, he made way for Miss Anthony.

Miss A. complimented Mr. Ross as having best stated the facts. She then went into detail, but not with her usual vivacity and power. Most other speakers were equally feeble. Prof. Davies would not take young women into the third floor of colleges and universities. Behind this movement was Mormotism and the abrogation of social order.

The resolution was declared rejected. Adjourned. Atc. 6.—Mr. Cruttenden introduced a resolve in favor of shortening teachers' institutes one week. It was debated by Messrs. C. Cruiksbank, V. M. Rice, and Ross. As the last speaker arose, he was requested to turn his face to the audience, but excused himself (be was a 45-year-old backelor.) for fear the ladies would see it. He gave a strong plea for the reputation of the country in preference to the city teachers. Several others spoke, aft r which the question was referred.

The first Tuesday of August was fixed as the date on was referred.

The first Tuesday of August was fixed as the date

f the next annual meeting.

Miss Julia Wilbur of Rochester offered the fol-

Miss Julia Wilbur of Rochester offered the following:

Resolved, That as the present compensation of female teachers is generally about one-balf or one-third as much as men received the same employment and under the same circumstance, at is a fest mortifying it woman and calculated to degrade her in the estimation of the community, and that it is able inconstructed and unjust.

Breshed, That there is no reason, if a woman performs it equally as well, why she should not be paid equally as much.

Mr. McE hight ofered a substitute for the first resolution proposing an adequate compensation.

Frof. Fewler declared that as society was now organized the ratio of compensation would not be equally, though greater than at present.

Miss Arthony answered. She was particularly hard on Prof. Davies for his remarks that evening. She said that when woman did society a service she was cutif ed to the same compensation as a man.

Prof. Fowler replied that woman was respected and exercised influence superior to that of men. The demand for female labor was greater than the supply, and the compensation was properly arranged. There was no it fericrity or superiority, but there was difference.

Mr. Van Petten anawered, Mr. McElligott ad-

Mr. Van Petten answered. Mr. McElligott adwhere women were inadequately paid, but he was opposed to both saves going into the field together and being paid for it alike.

Mr. Ven Dyck thought his friends had studied

Bertham. They had no right to suppose a question involved which did not appear. The resolution did not centenplate it. When a weman did the same work which a man did, she was entitled to the same ompensation [Cheers].
Miss A. explained that the social question was not

Miss A. explained that the social question was not involved. When she did the same work as a man she should have the same pay.

V. D.—That's it. Why is the compensation of teachers so low? Because here the sexes were in competition. Women were often employed to the exclusion of men because they worked cheaper. The Association ought to mert this question. It was a question of great practical importance.

Mr. Jehantot effered a second amendment. Several others tooke briefly.

Mr. Tempkins, of Binghamton, wanted to know

whether Prot. Fe. Wer would take a contract to bear the capenses of the wives and daughters of the people of this village.

Mr. Rello further dea. ated the subject.

Miss Wilbur said that in Rochester male principals received \$800, while, when female principals took their place, they received \$400. One of these women supported her husband.

Miss A. followed Miss W. They had been told that no woman auck in degradation for want of pay, and that the demand was greater than the supply. She alluded to the girl in Oswego, who dressed in male attire, because she could not get adequate pay.

The first resolution was adopted; was, 50; nays, 35. The second resolution was lost, 45 to 45.

The afternoon was devoted to the election of officers, the following being chosen: President—Geo. L. Farnham, Syracuse. The Vice-Presidents, &c., were taken from different parts of the State.

ham, Syracuse. The Vice-Presidents, &c., were taken from different parts of the State. The other proceedings were devoid of general interest.

FROM MINNESOTA.

WEEK OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL

WEEK OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From The Minametrian, July 31.

We again call the attention of the people to the fact that the third week of the session of the Constitutional Convention will close to morrow, and as yet there is no signs of yielding on the part of the Democratic facticus minority, who meet once a day in the Council Chamber. They have raised the last man they can precure on any pretext, to take part in their illegal deliberations, and they only number 54—just one half of the number of members which they claim that the Convention consists of. Thus they have met and adjourned, doing nothing, from day to day. There they are, with six Penabina men scated as "Delegates," two of whom never received a vote for the

Hennepin County.

They have finally concluded to go on with this fifty-four-being less than a quorum—and make a Constitution. Judge Flandreau shakes his Government gold at the Republicans, and brags that the Administration and Congress are on their side, and will sanction their Constitution let what may happen. tion their Constitution let what may happen. These men, in fact, care not what the people of Minnesota think of their course. Their reliance is upon Government money and Government rascality. The legally-organized Convention is still hard at work, and progressing rapidly with its business. It amost seems that its members will have their Constitution completed and before the people befor the bogusites commence work. The minority worthies may rest assured they have got themselves into a mortal warfare with their opponents, and there will be no letting up on that side.

From all parts of the Territory we have the most gratifying intelligence of the firmness of the Republication.

From all parts of the Territory we have the most gratifying intelligence of the firmness of the Republican masses. The people of our party feel that their representatives are right, and bid them stand firm. Durit if the past week many of the delegates have been home, and they all report, "all right." Large and enthusiastic meeings have been addressed in Steele and Wascox counties, by Meesrs. Cogswell and Mr. Kure, and in Winona by Mr. Wilson. The people say to these gentlemen, "We know you are right—ge alread". On the other hand, the Democratic press and the Democratic people, either say nothing, or else and the Democratic people, either say nothing, or else condenn the course of their members. The St. Cloud Advertiser (Democratic) considers both parties in the wiong.

THE ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF UPPER

The Toronto Globe says that a most painful train o circumstances has come to light in regard to the robbery of \$20,000 committed last week upon the Government Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.

bery of \$20,000 committed last week upon the Government Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.

"The condition of the office the morning after the rebbery was committed, and the absence of any appearance of violence upon the bank safe, led to suspicions that the deed was done from within and not from without; and these suspicions were confirmed by the discovery that the glass in the window, cut by the burglers so as to remove the inside fastenings and enable them to pass into the room, reas cut with a diamonal from the inside and not from without. The agent, Mr. Cummings, was thereupon subjected to a close examination, and all his books and papers minutely overhauled. We regret to say that this investigation disclosed the fact that Mr. Cummings had for some time hern secretly lending the funds of the bank (intrusted to him for Government purposes) to various individuals, and that at the moment of the robbery he was largely in default to the Bank. A change was just about being made in the mode of conducting the Government agency, which must have led to the detection of the whole affair, and the suspicion naturally followed that a mock robbery was got up to avert discovery. Criminal informations, on this belief, were inmediately laid by the officers of the Bank against Mr. Cummings, and certain parties to whom he avers he let the missing moncy. We have not ascertained the tames of all the parties implicated, though rumor points to more than one individual occupying a prominent position. There is no doubt, however, of the melarchoty fact, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr. J. T. Kerby, Barrister of this city, and Mr. McGaffey, formerly a Contractor, and now the arrest of Mr. J. T. Kerby, Barrister of this city, and Mr. McGaffey, formerly a Contractor, and now Director of the Northern Railway. Mr. McGaffey was apprehended yesterday afternoon, but at a late hour last right, neither Mr. Cummings nor Mr. Kerby

had been arrested."

The Globe of the 7th says that an examination into the charges against Mesers. Cummings, McGaffey and Kerby, commenced on the 6th inst. before the Police

Magnetiate, Mr. Garrett:

'The Mayor, with Ald. Brunel and Manning, also sat on the bench and took part in the proceedings. The case very naturally has awakened an unusual degree of interest throughout our community, and a large crowd through the Court room during the foredegree of interest throughout our community, and a large crowd througed the Court room during the foremonn. But, when the ordinary police business was finished, the Magistrates intimated that, for the better furtherance of the ends of justice, the preliminary examinations in the Bank case would be conducted with clered doors, and they therefore desired the representatives of the press and the general public to withdraw. We understand that Mr. Cummings was permitted to make a lengthened statement; after which the accused were admitted to bail, each giving his own recognizances for £600, with bailsmen for another £600. Messrs, C. E. Anderson and W. J. Anderson became sureties for Cummings, Messrs. Henry Eccles and John Maulson for Kerby, and Duncan McDonnell, erq., for McGaffey. Summonses have been issued for a large number of witnesses to appear to day at noon, but whether the examination will then be conducted publicly or with closed doors we believe was not yesterday decided by the Magistrates. Various rumors were incirculation yesterday, implicating parties not yet arrested; but so long as they are not sufficiently substantiated to warrant the interference of the authorities, we do not feel justified in more particularly alluding to them." ing to them.

THE CITY OF MOBILE AND HER PAS-SENGERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: As a cabin passenger in the packet ship City of Mobile, on her late voyage from Liverpool to this port, I feel called upon in justice to her excellent and gentlemanly commander, Robert Marshall, esq., to state in reply to the imputations against him contained in an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, commenting on the conduct of a portion of the erew and female passengers, and charging him and his officers with almost criminal neglect of duty during the voyage—that, being possessed of opportunities and facilities which enabled me to form a cor tunities and facilities which enabled me to form a correct estimate of the manner in which Capt. Marshall discharged his duties during that voyage, I feel bound to say that, no act of impropriety or immorality which may have been committed by the passengers in convertion with any portion of the crew, can be fairly ettributed to neglect, connivance, or want of the strictest vigilance on his part, I can bear most willing testimony to his kindness and attention to myself and fan ily while under his care, as well as to his solicitude for the comfort and safety of the large number of human beings who locked up to him as their guide across the pathless occan—and if, as would appear from the affidavit of the girl Smith, the state of things did exist as represented by her, which excites your just indignation, Capt. Marshall should certainly not be blamed, for he did all which human foresight could suggest, and the strictest discipline accomplish to be blamed, for he did all which human foresight could suggest, and the strictest discipline accomplish to preserve order and decency among the seven or eight fundred passengers which he had on board: however, among so large a number it is not very surprising, although it is to be deplored, that there should be some in whose fevor no amount of care or precaution would be of any avail.

Thusting that you will have the kindness to give a place in the columns of your valuable journal to these few observations, which, I repeat, are dictated by a sense of justice, I am. Sir, your obedient servant, New-York, Aug. 7, 1257.

FROM COL. NOBLES'S PARTY.—Col. Nobles, the Superir tendent of the Wagon Road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass, reached Saint Paul, Minnesota, on Monday last. He reports being met by large bodies of Yankton Indians, who opposed his penetrating further into the country until a treaty should be made for its cession to the United States. After fruitless negotiations Col. Nobles appointed the 20th of August to bold a council with the Yanktons to treat for the right of way across the territory.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN .- About 10 o'clock last night & fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, owned by James B. Meyers & Co. The flames extended to a blacksmith and wheelright shop, and thence to a kindling-wood manufactory. owned by John Campbell.

The fire communicated with the dwelling-house of A. L. West on Atlantic street; James and Margaret Johnson also lived in the Loure. Stephen B. Combs occupied the adjoining houses; both were damaged to a considerable extent. The house of John C. Silvey and James Smith, on Smith street, were completely gutted. The shops were burned to the ground. The property on Smith street belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks of New-York.

The workshops on the property are generally owned by the occupants. Wm. Dugan owned the black-smith's shop, Mr. Graves the carriage manufactury, and John Campbell the kindlingwood factory. The houses are greatly damaged. The total loss will amount to about \$5,000, partially insured. The occupants were not insured, with the exception of Mr. West, who has a policy of \$600 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. FIRE IN NEWARK, N. J .- A fire occurred on Se

afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the buildings of the Chadwid Patent Leather Company, one of which, the japen shop, 50 by 60 feet, is nearly a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have originated from some accidental cause not connected with The whole loss in buildings and stock is estimated at

about \$25,000—which is fully covered by insurance, principally in New-York companies. The Company will not suffer much inconvenience in consequence of the fire as they have other buildings which can be occupied until those destroyed can be rebuilt, and the Company will immediately proceed to their erection

We regret to state that four citizens, Mesers, James M. Quinby, C. McAvoy, Peter Wetzel and - Riker were injured by the falling of one of the walls, one of the gentlemen, ex-Mayor Quinby, being severely injured, his skull, we understand, being fractured.

PERSONAL.

J. B. Marshall has been disconnected from the editotal charge of The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, and it is reperted that James Haddock Smith, formerly joint editor with his father-in-law, Gov. Sam'l Medary, will conduct this central organ of Democracy in Columbus. Mr. Marshall has issued the prospectus of a new paper, to be called *The Democrat*.

Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, who has executed some beautiful pieces of statuary during her stay in Italy, was to embatk at Liverpool on the 5th inst., on her re-turn home. She is the daughter of Dr. Hosmer of Watertown, in this State. The Hon. James L. Allcorn has declined the Ameri-

can non-ination for Governor of Mississippi, but in a letter announces bis intention to be a candidate for Congress in the 1st District. William A. Shaw, esq., of Chickassaw County, is spoken of as the American candidate for Governor. THE LATE MURDER IN KANSAS.-Respecting the murder of Mr. Stevens, in Kansas Territory, The

muder of Mr. Stevens, in Kansas Territory, The Washington Star of Friday evening says:

It is feared in this city that the Mr. Stevens, recently rebbed and mudered in Kansas, for which two persons were hung by the mob on Friday last, and Wood and Knewlion, their companions, were about to be hung, according to the Leavenworth dispatch we published vesterday, is no other than the Government agent of that none intrusted with the superintendence of the current sale of the trust lands of the Weas, Pianke-shaws and Peorias. We mentioned a day or two since, that \$60,000 in transfer drafts had been received from him at the Interior Department. It is supposed that he had at the time about \$150,000 about him, or rather in the hands of the receiver, acting in conjunction with him, and further that it is almost entirely in the shape of transfer drafts, the payment of which can easily be stopped, if the robbers have secured them or any of them. That, however, is not believed here; as, if the Govertment's agent is the Mr. Stevens in question, it can hardly be that he, rather than the receiver, had the proceeds of the sales of the trust land in his possession.

SNALL-POX AMONG THE KICKAPOOS AND POTTA-WATAMILS.—The Indian Bureau at Washington, on WATAMIES.—The Indian Bureau at Washington, on Tuceday morning, received advices of July 39, from he Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. A he Superintencent of Indian Affairs at St. Loue. A cetter from the Indian Agent at St. Joseph, Missouri, dated July 25, states that on the 8th inst the small-per had breken out among the Indians of that section, and that eight deaths had already occurred. The Indians were greatly alarmed, and had begun to leave hat reservation for safer regions. Many were sick at he date of writing.

he date of writing.

As soon as the agent heard of the breaking out of As seen as the sign from the discase, he rent to St. Joseph and produced competent physicians, who, in a few days, vaccinated all who had not been seized. The Indians number about 600—350 Kickapoos and 250 Pottawatamies. The cost of attendance upon the sick and vaccinating the well was upward of \$400.

A CAR SHIVERED TO SPLINTERS—FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE—An accident of quite a serious nature happened to the merning train on the Cumberland and Pennsylvanis Railroad on Friday morning last, as it was on its way from Frostburg. The particulars, as narrated to us by one of the parties in the train at the time, are as follows: After leaving Mount Savage, we had about fifteen persons in the passerger car, which was attached to the rear of the cost train. At a point about one mile beyond Mount Savage, while going at our usual speed, I observed, from the thumping of the car running on the cross ties, that it was off the track, but before any one had time to get outside, the car began to go over the precipiee. I here grasped tightly to the seat, and over and over we went; at each revolution the large boulders of rocks, with which the "fill" was compored, would break through the car and mingle without. I had no other thought than that of being instantly killed. The scene was indescribable; our car was rolling, crushing and grinding down the rocks: we were jammed, pressed and mixed up with broken seats, glass, fragments and stones. I romember nothing more until we reached the bottom, whea I looked around and perceived that there was not a picce of the car remaining larger than the doors; it was literally shivered into plinters. Our passengers were collecting together, and such a sight as they presented colones, shrieks and sroans met the made that the safe faces and hands; torn and blood-bepattered clothes, shrieks and sroans met the made and server lajurier; they were taken from the ruins and carried to the track, placed upon a car, and conveyed to Moust Savage, where they received the attention of Dr. Townshend. Dr. C. H. Ohr of this city was sent for, and in due time arrived and assisted Dr. Townshend in setting bores and dressing wounds. There was no one killed, but all were more or less injured—several severely. A CAR SHIVERED TO SPLINTERS-FIFTEEN PER-

Conductor James McNulty is hurt severely. The Conductor James McNulty is hurt severely. The cause of the accident was a defect in the track rail. The ergine and all the train, but the passenger car and five coal cars, passed in safety; the five coal cars went can with the passenger car. The distance the car rolled to is about 125 feet, and about 30 feet perpendicars below the road. It is a wonder that a single soul ercaped alive; in fact, their escape from instant death is miraculous. The trucks belonging to the car remained upon the verge of the precipice, otherwise the most, or all, would undoubtedly have been killed.

[Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph.

Seduction, Poisoning and Death.—A Mr. Robbins, living near Pavick's Station, Shelby County, had in the employ of his family a young gul by the part of Anne Hawley, whom he had seduced. In our to hide his own intamy, he procured some medicite, informing her that it would procure immediate abortion, and then sent her to Marion, in this State, with instructions to take two doses on arriving at her destination; she took one, and becoming alarmed, had a physician called in, who informed her that the medicite she took was poison, and that she would shortly die. Being made sensible of this fact, she declared herself the victim of seduction, and gave a succent statement of the matter and the name of her seducer. She died about thirty minutes after the arrival of the physician. An officer was dispatched for Robbins, and he is row in juil at Marion. (Piqua C) Reg.

Shameful.—The Memphis Bulletin says that a man was lately found in Hickman, Tenn., in the river, fied with a rope to a stake, and with evident marks of viclence. The Corener refused to hold an inquest upon the body, and resigned his office. After a delay of several hours a magistrate went through with the required form, but both the city and county authorities refused to bury the body, and it was actually cut loose and set officed again.

Union Phi Beta Kappa Society, beld at Union College, Schenectady, on the 22d of July, the Hon. Aex.

of the Phi Bera Kappa Seciety, beld at Union College, Schenectady, on the 22d of July, the Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, Ll.D., Surogate of this City, was elected President, and Professor W.m. M. Gillespie, LL.D., Vice-President.